

December 17, 2003

Ms. Carol Longoria
Public Information Coordinator
The University of Texas System
201 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2003-9111

Dear Ms. Longoria:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 193518.

The University of Texas at El Paso (the "university") received a request for all synopses for research involving recombinant DNA approved and/or renewed by the university's institutional biosafety committee since January 1, 2001. You claim that the marked portions of the submitted documents are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the information at issue.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. You assert that the marked information is protected from disclosure under section 51.914 of the Education Code, which provides in pertinent part as follows:

In order to protect the actual or potential value, the following information shall be confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or otherwise:

(1) all information relating to a product, device, or process, the application or use of such a product, device, or process, and all

technological and scientific information (including computer programs) developed in whole or in part at a state institution of higher education, regardless of whether patentable or capable of being registered under copyright or trademark laws, that have a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee;

(2) any information relating to a product, device, or process, the application or use of such product, device, or process, and any technological and scientific information (including computer programs) that is the proprietary information of a person, partnership, corporation, or federal agency that has been disclosed to an institution of higher education solely for the purposes of a written research contract or grant that contains a provision prohibiting the institution of higher education from disclosing such proprietary information to third persons or parties.

Educ. Code § 51.914(1), (2). As noted in Open Records Decision No. 651 (1997), the legislature is silent as to how this office or a court is to determine whether particular scientific information has "a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee." Furthermore, whether particular scientific information has such a potential is a question of fact that this office is unable to resolve in the opinion process. See id. Thus, this office has stated that in considering whether requested information has "a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee," we will rely on a university's assertion that the information has this potential. See id. But see id. at 10 (stating that university's determination that information has potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for fee is subject to judicial review).

In this instance, you state that the information at issue reveals the "details of procedures, data, and other information that relate to products, devices, or processes (or the application of such) developed by [the university] and/or in collaboration with several other researchers and institutions." You further claim that the university "can potentially sell or license this information for a fee to other researchers, or third parties interested in similar studies." Based on your arguments and our review of the submitted information, we generally agree that the information you have marked directly reveals the substance of research or proposed research. We note, however, that the university inconsistently marked the submitted documents. On certain pages, the university only marked the researcher's responses. On other pages, the university marked the statements indicating the information requested by the university and the researcher's responses. We find that only the researcher's responses that you marked are confidential under section 51.914. See generally Open Records Decision No. 497 (1988) (stating that information related to research is not protected if it does not reveal details about research). Accordingly, only the researcher's responses that the university marked must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code

§ 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

June B. Harden

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

JBH/seg

Ref: ID# 193518

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Edward Hammond

The Sunshine Project

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